

**CARDINAL RATTI, MILAN PRELATE, IS ELECTED POPE**

Wisp of Smoke at 11:33  
O'Clock Announces Selection of Church Head.

**O'CONNELL ARRIVES, HOUR AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT**

As in 1914, American Cardinal Reaches Rome Too Late—Report States U. S. Prelate Cabled for Delay.

By the Associated Press.  
ROME, February 6.—Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, was proclaimed elected Pope in succession to the late Benedict XV this morning, having received 35 votes, according to a report.

He has taken the name of Pius XI. The thousands waiting in front of St. Peter's for the wisp of smoke which would tell of the election of a new Pope or the failure of the sacred college to reach a decision gave a mighty shout at 11:33 o'clock when a thin wisp of smoke came from the chimney leading from the Sistine Chapel. It was then known that the Catholic Church had once more a duly elected pontiff.

Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, arrived in Rome at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon, an hour after the new Pope had been elected.

As soon as the two-thirds vote for Cardinal Ratti had been verified, Cardinal Vannutelli, as dean of the sacred college, arose and proceeded to the throne of the chosen one, accompanied on either side by two cardinals, the cardinal presiding, the dean of the cardinal priests and the cardinal deacons. He was asked in Latin (Cardinal Vannutelli in the cardinal's costume, in the presence of the cardinal deacons, if he accepted the election to be supreme pontiff, and the new Pope answered with the formal: "Since it is the will of God, I must obey."

**Takes Name of Pius XI.**

Then the purple canopies over the thrones of the cardinals were let down, one by one, until only that over the new pontiff remained. This was done to show that the whole sacred college rendered obedience to the new head of the church. Dean Vannutelli thereupon asked the new incumbent what name he wished to take during his pontificate, and upon his reply, "Pius XI," Mgr. Sincero, secretary of the conclave, verified his election to the papal chair.

The new Pope was then escorted to the anteroom within the Sistine Chapel, where he changed his cardinal's robes, assisted by the conclave, and the papal vestments, which had been brought in by the cardinal deacons, were placed upon him. These included the white cassock, white stockings, white slippers, a red and gold mozetta, and finally the stole of red, worked with gold.

Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the new Pope, who was accompanied by the cardinals, thereupon returned to the Sistine Chapel, where he occupied the Sistine throne.

There the cardinals, according to their rank, and headed by the cardinal deacon, kneeling first and then standing, kissed the Pope's feet and then his hands, after which the Pope blessed them with his apostolic benediction.

The "fisherman's ring" was placed on his finger and he left the chapel, the whole assembly wending its way through the Sala Regia and the Sala Terrena to the Sala Clementina, the Pope's official residence. All along the way he received the homage of the attaches who served during the conclave.

**Announced to Crowd.**

Meanwhile the dean of the cardinal deacons, Bistoli, followed by several cardinals, repaired to the central balcony of St. Peter's, from which the elections of scores of Popes have been officially proclaimed to the world, and solemnly announced to the great crowd awaiting expectantly below:

"I announce to your great joy the election of the pontiff."

This confirmed to the throngs in St. Peter's Square the election, which had been indicated by the thin stream of white smoke which came from the metal stove pipe projecting from the roof of the Sistine Chapel, where the voting papers of the final ballot were being burned.

Meanwhile Pope Pius XI, after waiting for some moments in the Clementine hall, had left for St. Peter's, accompanied by the members of the sacred college, and the balcony at the entrance inside the cathedral he raised his hand and bestowed upon the multitude his apostolic benediction. He then returned to the Vatican, where, although reigning, the Pope has remained virtual prisoner until their deaths.

Reports were current last night that a new Pope had been chosen, but that of deference for the American announcement would be deferred until the arrival of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, this morning.

**Wished Presence of U. S. Prelate.**

Cardinals with whom the Associated Press correspondent spoke before the conclave began, unanimously expressed a desire that an American member of the cardinalate should reach the Vatican in time to participate in the solemnities at the announcement of the election of the new pontiff. This, they said, arose partly from the wish that the United States should be represented, and also from a desire to compensate Cardinal O'Connell personally for his disappointment in 1914, when he reached Rome a few hours after Benedict was elected.

Prelates and dignitaries of the church were on duty at the Sistine Chapel last night when Cardinal O'Connell, after leaving America, had cabled his desire (some went even so far as to say an ultimatum) that America be represented in the conclave. It was said there were some financial matters to be arranged, and that Cardinal O'Connell bore a message to the sacred college, delivery and discussion of which might necessitate postponement of the election announcement.

## FINDS ELEMENTARY RULES OF ENGINEERING SLIGHTED

Investigation at Knickerbocker Discloses Insufficient Supports, Ineffective Splicing and Inadequate Base Connections.

By THEODORE L. CONDRON, C. E.  
Written for The Evening Star.

(In reading this article refer to drawings on page 4.)

Disasters due to fire, flood or wind are somewhat common occurrences. Even earthquakes and explosions bring frequent dismay to people, but when a disaster such as the collapse of the roof of this popular theater occurs, with no more apparent cause than an unusual fall of snow, the public stands aghast and demands an explanation.

Had the building been old and dilapidated it might have been deemed a hazard to enter, but here was a new and presumably up-to-date theater, beautiful in its appointments and apparently safe from fire and other hazards. The case is so unusual and so appalling that the writer came from Chicago and has spent several days investigating the wreck in order to learn, if possible, whether any accepted practices or principles of engineering had proved unsound. In his investigation he has been afforded every facility by the District officials.

**This investigation has shown him conclusively that "accepted practices and principles of engineering" were not followed, but that the neglect of the most elementary engineering practices and principles has led to disaster.**

Simply the making of stress diagrams and selecting steel sections from a manufacturer's handbook do not constitute engineering. Every building or other structure, called upon to carry loads and for which computations of stresses are necessary, is an engineering problem. Where long spans, roofs or floors are supported by the heads of or under the feet of crowds of human beings, the problem involved calls for engineering knowledge and experience.

**INQUEST TOMORROW HUNT LEEING MAN ON THEATRE VICTIM**

Authorities Finish Preparations for Knickerbocker Tragedy Investigation.

With the stage set for the actual beginning of the first formal investigation, which is expected to furnish evidence pointing to a cause for the collapse of the roof of the Knickerbocker Theatre a week from last Saturday, District authorities today were putting the finishing touches on the case as submitted to them for presentment of evidence at the coroner's inquest, which opens in the board room of the District Building tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Coroner Nevitt was in conference today with District Attorney Peyton Gorton, developing evidence expected to be brought out at the inquest tomorrow. It was announced at the office of the United States attorney that a joint inquiry composed of Army and Navy engineers, completed Saturday afternoon, will be presented at the inquest.

**Building Inspector's Report.**

The District Commissioners will have before them tomorrow morning the findings of Building Inspector Healy on the fall of the roof of the theater.

Col. Keller, Engineer Commissioner, said today the report is expected late today or tomorrow, and in the meantime the city fathers are marking time.

If the Commissioners attend the inquest tomorrow it will only be as private individuals. They have not indicated their intention of being there as a board of Commissioners.

Detectives Mullen and Pratt, working under the direction of Coroner Nevitt, today are questioning additional witnesses whose names were submitted by persons asserting they were able to shed light on the collapse.

In more than one instance, it is stated, information came that certain persons connected with the work of constructing the building had had misunderstandings which put them in a mood to say things prejudicial to the manner of construction.

William Carpenter, 491 E. street southwest, who served as foreman of ironworkers on the building, was mentioned as one who might tell an interesting story. He was questioned by the detectives and his story was contained in a declaration that was taken in strict accordance with the specifications.

**Twenty-Four Summoned.**

Twenty-four witnesses already have been summoned to appear at the inquest tomorrow. They probably will be directed to appear from day to day until they have given their testimony.

Three witnesses summoned today were Ralph J. Frankhauser, builder, 3633 11th street; John E. Dennison, ironworker, 1257 34th street, and R. Davis, employed in the building inspector's office.

Frankhauser has made a careful examination of the condition of the damaged building. It is stated, and will appear as a witness in the role of expert. Davis is expected to give similar testimony.

Dennison worked on the building at his trade. He is expected to give testimony to indicate that some of the work was not what it should have been. Detectives were unable to locate him today to get his statement, and it was necessary for them to leave the summons at his home.

Detectives Pratt and Mullen will be prepared to make additional investigations which may be prompted by the testimony and summon additional witnesses. It is expected that at least thirty witnesses will be examined.

Coroner Nevitt was unable to suggest a time for the inquest.

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ence of the highest order. Too often it is only the exterior and interior appearances and the conveniences of a building that receive the consideration of owners and investors, the hidden framework being neglected by those most vitally concerned.

This theater is a startling example of how interior decoration and exterior beauty, conceived faulty construction and gave a false sense of safety and security to thousands of patrons.

**Draws Several Sketches.**

The most striking examples of the neglected aspect of engineering practice that the writer has observed seem worthy of calling to the attention of non-professional people in order that the lesson taught by this calamity may sink into the minds of those not trained as engineers. Engineering is a science, but its fundamental principles are so simple and so essential to all that a wider understanding of these principles should be in the minds of every one. However, the application of these principles must be entrusted to men carefully trained and experienced and not left to incompetent practitioners.

In order to present certain observed facts in such a way as to make them more readily understood by the readers of this paper the writer has made several sketches which, he believes, can be followed even by those quite unfamiliar with construction plans.

Figure 1 is a diagram of the steel members in the roof of the theater, forming the framework that supported the thin reinforced concrete roof slab. The roof was strong enough to carry the roof load and the weight of two feet of snow. Even if it had not been strong enough nothing more serious than a general

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

**SEEK TO PREVENT SPLIT ON ULSTER**

British and Irish Representatives Confer in London Over Boundary Dispute.

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, February 6.—Negotiations on the Irish situation and other points in the Anglo-Irish treaty were resumed today at Premier Lloyd George's official residence, Arthur Griffith, president of the dail eireann, Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, and other Irish leaders met Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the original British representatives on the Irish committee of the treaty.

**Official Statement Given Out.**

The conference lasted an hour and a half. The official statement regarding the meeting read as follows:

"A meeting was held at No. 10 Downing street today between British and Irish representatives to agree upon the procedure for giving the treaty effect. The following were present: 'British' representatives—Prime Minister Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain (government leader in the house of commons), Winston Churchill (secretary for the colonies), Sir Isaac Greaves (secretary for Ireland), Sir Gordon Hewart (the attorney general).

'Irish' representatives—Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Eamon J. Duggan (dail minister of home affairs), Kevin O'Higgins (minister of economic affairs), Hugh Kennedy, Thomas Jones and Lionel Curtis.

**Feeling of Optimism.**

When the conference dispersed it was remarked that the Irish representatives (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

**JEALOUSY THEORY AGAIN PURSUED IN MURDER OF FILM DIRECTOR**

Los Angeles, Calif., February 6.—Jealousy, police and private detectives reported today, has directed search for a prominent young New York man, formerly engaged to one of the beautiful stars of filmdom in connection with the shooting last Wednesday night of William Desmond Taylor.

This suspect was reported today to have checked out of a hotel here on the day of the murder and left the city the following afternoon. He is believed by investigators to have headed for San Diego and possibly crossed the border into Mexico. His name is withheld by the police.

The actress to whom the suspect was at one time engaged, according to investigators, was a close friend of the slain director and in this friendship, investigators say, they see a possible motive of jealousy, which would lead to the murder.

**Nightgown in Case.**

Letters written by Mabel Normand to Taylor, reported missing following the murder, and evidence concerning the presence for six months, at least, of a woman's pink silk nightgown in the Taylor bachelor apartment today added interest to the case.

Investigators were reluctant to discuss the woman's nightgown. Henry Healy, Taylor's negro houseman, told of its presence in the house until the night of the murder. Where it is now is a police mystery. They will not discuss it, but report that it disappeared with the letters.

The early hours today found deputy sheriffs, municipal detectives and officials of the motion picture company by which Taylor was employed gathered in the dead director's apartment, sorting through his letters and documents, seeking for an elusive something, overlooked before, that might lead them straight upon the trail of his slayer.

This comparative setback followed a day and night of unusual activities in search for a solution to the enigma.

**Several Jailed.**

Last night the word went forth that an unnamed motion picture actor had been taken to the county jail, for questioning as a "suspect" and that he was connected with the Taylor case. It was considered so important that he had been hustled from the motion picture "lot" where he was at work with such speed that he had not the time to remove the make-up from his face. At the same time two other motion picture employees, one a camera man, also were taken to jail as possible material witnesses.

These actions resulted from a report that the actor's automobile, a disintegrator constructed and painted black, had been seen near the Taylor apartment the night of the murder.

The actor was questioned for two hours and then, still unable, it was stated, to tell definitely where he was at the time Taylor was killed, was hurried to the dead man's apartment for a re-enactment of the crime as the officers had reconstructed it. But residents of the same bungalow court, who previously had given statements that they had seen a man skulking about the Taylor home the night he was killed, were unable to identify the actor as that man. He was released, but with instructions to keep in touch with the officers. When taken as possible material witnesses also were given their freedom again.

**Declared to Own Auto.**

The officers said, the actor had

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**ENTIRE BRITISH STAFF AT POST IN INDIA KILLED AND BURNED BY REBELS**

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, February 6.—A mob of 2,000 Indian nationalist volunteers and extremists attacked the police offices at Chauri on February 4 and killed the entire staff of officers, the watchman and eight armed police who were sent as reinforcements, says a telegram received by the India office here today from the British commissioner at Gorakpur, in the northeast section of the United Provinces.

The police offices were burned and the bodies of those killed were stripped and burned, says the telegram. Two of the volunteers were killed and several wounded.

Chauri-Chauri is fifteen miles southwest of Gorakpur on the Bengal North Western railway. The intervening country contains largely a jungle population, entirely Hindu, and extremely fanatical. The railway was cut, but has since been restored.

The Indian office communique said the situation was very serious. A subsequent message gave the number of police officials killed as seventeen—two subinspectors of police and fifteen constables.

**Outbreak at Bareilly.**

Another outbreak also occurred February 4 at Bareilly, the chief town of a division in the middle United Provinces. Volunteers to the number of 5,000 formed a procession there, but were dispersed. The crowd rallied at the town hall, and the police seized the local congress office and tore down and burned the flags. Later the crowd was reinforced and attempted to seize the town hall. The police charged the mob, but their force was insufficient. The reports stated that several were killed and five others wounded, and the district magistrate ordered the police to fire. Two persons were killed and several wounded, and the attack was repelled. The district magistrate and the superintendent of police were wounded.

The situation at Bareilly is now in hand, the message states, and the city is in possession of the military. The commissioner in reporting said the firing by the police was justified. Six persons were arrested.

**ELECTED TO HEAD OF CATHOLIC CHURCH.**

**POPE PIUS XI.**  
FORMERLY CARDINAL RATTI OF MILAN.

Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, was for several years papal nuncio in Poland, where his discharge of important ecclesiastical functions when the Polish question became acute earned for him the esteem of Benedict XV and the gratitude of Vatican authorities. It was because of this service that the red hat was conferred upon him on June 16, 1921, when a similar honor was bestowed on Cardinal Laurenti.

Cardinal Ratti was born in Desio, Italy, on March 31, 1857. For many years he was librarian of the Ambrosian library and archivist at Milan. Later he became librarian of the Vatican. In this position he remained until the new republic of Poland established official diplomatic relations with the Vatican, at which time Ratti was appointed archbishop, and was assigned to Poland as the representative of the Holy See.

That country was then torn with the estrangement from religion brought about by the communistic propaganda from soviet Russia and the spread of radicalism. He also won the esteem of Polish Catholics by his efforts in behalf of destitute children orphaned by the war.

Cardinal Ratti as the Archbishop of Milan presides over one of the most important archdioceses in Italy. The city being a great industrial center, one of its main requirements is that the cardinal shall possess a thorough knowledge of political and social problems. He is big physically and is reputed to have liberal tendencies.

**SENATE GETS BILL ON RECLASSIFYING**

Report Amendments Increasing Pay of Scientific and Professional Services.

With amendments increasing the pay of the scientific and professional services of the government, and making the Civil Service Commission the classifying agency instead of the bureau of the budget, the Sterling-Lehigh reclassification measure was reported to the Senate this afternoon by the Senate committee on civil service by Senator Sterling, chairman. In reporting the measure, Senator Sterling said that he planned to present to the Senate a lengthy report tomorrow which would fully explain the measure.

He suggested that the measure should go to the committee on appropriations for a report on the salary schedules only. He expressed the hope that the Senate would speedily consider the bill and report it back to the Senate promptly where he hoped to get prompt consideration of it. (The bill was ordered to the Senate committee on civil service by Senator Sterling.)

The Senate amendment provides that the Civil Service Commission shall be the classifying agency, but requires consultation with the heads of the departments. The House measure made the heads of departments allocate the employees to various positions subject to review and revision by the bureau of the budget.

Another amendment placed in the measure by the Senate committee requires the budget bureau to study the whole question of governmental employees with reference to the number and qualifications required to enable the several departments to perform their functions under the law. It is also required that the budget bureau study the question with reference to the cost of living and the salaries of the employees. This information, when obtained, must be reported to Congress by the budget bureau with recommendations for any needed changes.

**Pay Schedules Accepted.**

The compensation schedules, as approved in the House measure, are generally accepted by the Senate committee and approved by it. However, the Senate committee raised the salaries for the professional and scientific services to a point somewhat higher than those contained in the House bill and as reported to the Senate by the committee on civil service. The bill introduced by Senator Sterling on the subject. The Senate committee also raised the salary of the skilled and common laborer.

The Senate provision provides that these employees shall be paid in accordance with the prevailing practices. The prevailing practices are to be determined by agreement between the head of the departments concerned and the representatives of the class affected. In case they fail to agree or their recommendations are not approved, the compensation is to be determined by the bureau of the budget on consultation with the Civil Service Commission, which is called throughout the bill the classifying agency.

**HOUSE ACTS FAVORABLY ON DANTE MEMORIAL**

Statue Now Placed on Pedestal in Meridian Hill Park to Be Erected on Permanent Site.

**BROTHERHOOD COUNCIL FAVORS JOINT ACTION**

New York District Votes Unanimously to Merge With Miners in Opposing Wage Cuts.

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, February 6.—Unanimous approval of the proposed alliance between the United Mine Workers of America and the sixteen standard railroad unions of the country was voted here at meetings of the New York District Council of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers and the New York Harbor Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

These organizations, representing approximately 125,000 railroad workers in the metropolitan district, unanimously demanded that the international officers of the sixteen railroad unions be asked to join with the miners and do everything in their power and control to bring about the same legislation.

**CONFERENCE AT END, NINE POWERS SIGNING PACTS TO BAN WAR**

**SPEECH OF PRESIDENT IN CLOSING SESSIONS OF ARMS CONFERENCE**

The text of the President's address follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Conference:

Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincere words of welcome to the Capital of our republic to suggest the spirit in which you were invited, and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations are directed.

Today it is my greater privilege, and an even greater pleasure, to come to make acknowledgment. It is one of the supreme compensations of life to contemplate a worthwhile accomplishment.

It cannot be other than seemly for me, as the only chief of government so circumstanced, to be able to address the conference, to speak congratulations, and to offer the thanks of our nation, on people, perhaps I dare volunteer to utter them for the world. My own gratification is beyond my capacity to express.

**Truly Great Achievement.**

This conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hard to say how great, for it is superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the fact plighted here today, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.

Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening peace, on the very future of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without compromise of principle, without affronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and today's adjournment is the ceremonial of peace in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for new assurance, the conference has given it. The world has hungered for the assurance which the conference has spread.

**Amateurs Are Gratified.**

Amateurs are gratified. The United States people are gratified, and yet there is scant appreciation how marvelously you have succeeded in the things accomplished. The world has hungered for new assurance, the conference has given it. The world has hungered for the assurance which the conference has spread.

**Commission Designated.**

The Senate amendment provides that the Civil Service Commission shall be the classifying agency, but requires consultation with the heads of the departments. The House measure made the heads of departments allocate the employees to various positions subject to review and revision by the bureau of the budget.

Another amendment placed in the measure by the Senate committee requires the budget bureau to study the whole question of governmental employees with reference to the number and qualifications required to enable the several departments to perform their functions under the law. It is also required that the budget bureau study the question with reference to the cost of living and the salaries of the employees. This information, when obtained, must be reported to Congress by the budget bureau with recommendations for any needed changes.

**Hague Conventions Lost.**

The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to co-operate and maintain the peace, the supreme tragedies which have come to national prominence. Vienna and Berlin announced their intention to withdraw from the conventions, and the peace of the world was threatened. It is fair to say that human progress, the growth of international relations, the development of communication and transportation, attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more nobly here. You have met in that calm deliberation and that determined resolution which have made us a nation of peace, a nation of peace, its own best guaranty.

It has been the fortune of this conference to sit in a day when removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors, to gain the benefit both of the past and the future yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the decades following such gatherings have been marked by the same old story—their decisions. But your achievement is supreme, because no need of conflict has been averted.

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President Sees New Era in History of World.

SURE RESULTS WILL ENCIRCLE THE GLOBE

Brilliant Assemblage at Most Impressive Ceremonies.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

The Washington conference closed today. The nine powers assembled, through their accredited representatives, signed the treaties looking to limitation of armament and to the eradication of war spots in the far east.

President Harding, addressing the brilliant assemblage, predicted that this great international gathering had signaled the beginning of a new era of understanding—a new era in which preparedness for war would be secondary to moral preparedness for peace.

"If the world has hungered for new assurance it may feast at the banquet which the conference has spread," the President said, and again, later: "The torches of understanding have been lighted, and they ought to glow and encircle the globe."

**Closing Scene Impressive.**

The final scene of the conference—the opening—was laid in beautiful Memorial Continental Hall. It was an impressive and simple. The assembly hall was filled with high officials of this and other governments and the invited guests. The atmosphere was one of gratification following great achievement and hope for the future. The central figures in the ceremonial were President Harding, the man who initiated the conference through his call to the nation and Secretary Hughes, upon whose shoulders devolved the task of putting it through.

There was generous and appreciative applause for all the participants in the conference. As each delegation—beginning with the American—advised to the central table to affix their signatures to the treaties there was applause, both for the delegations and for the central figures. President Harding, the man who initiated the conference through his call to the nation and Secretary Hughes, upon whose shoulders devolved the task of putting it through.

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